



#### Experimental assessment of the effect of water depth on mooring line tensions for two different WEC mooring configurations under solitary waves

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#### Resource

Significant wave height [m] - Average of 2020



#### Resource



#### Significant wave height [m] - Average of 2020



\*Source: Ringwood, John and Brandle, Gabriel (2015) A new world map for wave power with a focus on variability. Proceedings of the 11th European Wave and Tidal Energy Conference. ISSN 2309-1983

# **Tsunamis in Chile**





- On average, one tsunami every 14 years
- WEC expected service life: 20 years

#### **Local Conditions in Chile**







**RESOURCE / COSTS** 

## Local Conditions in Chile





#### The tsunami phenomenon





# L>> HLinear behavior



# Wave transformationNon-linear behavior

## Tsunami modelling



#### Wave transformation

#### Initial wave profile

Bathymetry



Wave-structure interaction

# Run-up, inundation

# Methodology



- Physical model
- 1:75 scale
- Solitary waves
- Generic models
- Simple bathymetry





## **Generic WEC models**



#### Point absorber



# **Experimental setup**











			nFS [m]	n/nmax				
	P1	0.700	52.50	1				
	P2	0.467	34.88	0.66			Line	
	P3	0.413	30.53	0.58				
	P4	0.359	26.25	0.50		1-4		
	P5	0.189	13.43	0.26				
	3907		<b> </b>	3545	<b></b>	995 1	013	2957
		I	<b>2</b> 5		P4	P3	P2	
X			1					
			1		1			

#### Waves





## **Results: horizontal mooring**







## **Results: vertical mooring**











## **Conclusions and future work**



- Results can be considered for mooring, technology and site selection.
- Depth and mooring configuration are crucial for survaviability evaluation of WEC.
- Vertical mooring has minimum wave forces.
- Numerical model needed to study more realistic conditions
- Compare this forces with extreme sea states



# Thank you!

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